

KRISHTALIK, L.I.

Electrolysis of brine in baths with an unfilled cathode
space. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.9:1958-1965 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

KRISHTALIK, L.I.

Electrolysis in brine baths with a filled cathode chamber.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.10:2184-2192 O '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

KRISHTALIK, L.I.; ROTENBERG, Z.A.

Overvoltage of the anodic evolution of chlorine on graphite.
Part 1. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2:328-334 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet khimicheskoy i neftanoy promyshlennosti,
Moskva.

KRISHTALIK, L.I. (Moskva)

Hydrogen overvoltage on mercury at low current densities. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3;642-648 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

KRISHEN, R., et al.

Hydrogen overvoltage on mercury at low current densities.
Part 2: Concentrated solutions of HCl. Zhur. fiz. khim.
39 no.5;1087-1093 My '65. (MTPA 18:8)

KRISHTALIK, L.I.

Barrier-free electrode processes. Usp.khim. 34 no.10:1831-
1845 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

KRISHTALIK, L.I.

Stoichiometric number in electrode reactions. Elektrokhimiia
1 no.3:346-349 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut elektrokhimii Ak SSSR.

KRISHTALIK, L.I.; ROTENBERG, Z.A.

Overvoltage of anodic separation of chlorine on graphite.
Part 2. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.4:90~912 Ap '65.

1. Submitted Nov. 19, 1963. (MIRA 19:1)

L 38167-66 EXP(e)/ENI(m) MM/MM

ACC NR: AP6019240

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/003/0351/0353

AUTHOR: Krishtalik, L. I.; Rotenberg, Z. A.

ORG: Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Moscow (Institut elektrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: A study of the anodic oxidation kinetics of graphite

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 351-353

TOPIC TAGS: graphite, anodic oxidation, kinetics, anode polarization, electrode, oxide formation, acid solution, electrochemical analysis, electrode potential, electric polarization, acid base equilibrium

ABSTRACT: Electrochemical oxidation of graphite was studied by analyzing polarization curves. Electrodes, fashioned into $1.5 \times 1.5 \times 0.5$ cm spatulas from DEZ graphite, were polarized on both sides in phosphoric acid and phosphate buffer solutions, the latter sometimes containing 0.2 M Na_2SO_4 . The polarization curves exhibited a semi-logarithmic dependence (φ -voltage as a function of $\log(i) - a/\text{cm}^3$) with a slope b ranging from 160 to 180 mv. At a potential of 1.3 v relative to a water electrode in the same solution, the activation energy was 15 kcal. Similar values of b were obtained for different pH in base electrolytic solutions of 5 and 3 M perchlorate and solutions ($3 \text{ M } \text{PO}_4^{3-}$, $5 \text{ M } \text{ClO}_4^-$ and $1.5 \text{ M } \text{SO}_4^{2-}$) were presented. In some pH regions, for

Card 1/2

UDCI 541-13

L 38167-66

ACC NR: AP6019240

all of the solutions, the electrode potential dropped about 0.06 v per unit increase in pH. In the sulfate and perchlorate solutions the potential was independent of pH below pH = 1. A gas analysis showed the principal product at the electrode to be CO₂, with CO and O₂ contents an order lower. The polarization curves were rationalized by assuming either slow decomposition of surface oxides (in the region where $\partial\varphi/\partial\text{pH} = 0.06 \text{ v}$) or slow electrochemical desorption of CO₂ upon division of water molecules ($\partial\varphi/\partial\text{pH} = 0$). The effect of the graphite surface on absorption and the injection of ions and molecules between graphite lattice planes were related to the polarization curves obtained in phosphate solutions at pH = 1 and 3. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2/1161

ACC NR:	AP6019238	(A)	SOURCE CODE:	UR/0364/66/002/003/0334/0339
AUTHOR:	Bardina, N. G.; Krishtalik, L. I.	55 3		
ORG:	Institute of Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Moscow (Institut elektrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)			
TITLE:	Kinetics of the anodic generation of oxygen on graphite. II			
SOURCE:	Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 334-339			
TOPIC TAGS:	graphite, anodic oxidation, anode polarization, oxide formation, electric capacitance, electrochemical analysis, electric polarization, acid-base equilibrium, electrode			
ABSTRACT:	A study was made of the anodic generation of oxygen on pyrolytic graphite in the potential range described by the Tafel equation. Anodic polarization curves in phosphate buffer and perchlorate solutions were given for pH ranging from 1 to 9.7 and voltage from 1 to 1.8 (saturated calomel electrode). The drop in electrode potential with pH is shown for a constant polarization current of $7.14 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A/cm}^2$. In phosphate and in some concentrated perchlorate solutions, the potential dropped about 50 mV after increasing the pH to unity; at lower pH, the potential in perchlorate solutions was independent of pH. The electrode capacitance for drop in potential under steady state conditions is given in the equation			
Card 1/2	$\varphi_t = \varphi_0 - b \ln \left(1 - \frac{i_{\text{st}}}{C \cdot b} \right),$			
UDC: 541.13				

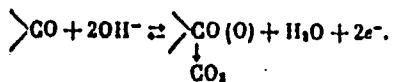
L 33165-56

ACC NR: AP6019238

where i_0 = current density of polarization, to interruption and C (capacitance) = $C_0\tau/\Delta\phi$. For much longer times

$$\varphi_t = \varphi_0 + b \ln \frac{C \cdot b}{i_0} - b \ln \tau.$$

Values for the capacitance of the graphite electrodes in 1M of phosphate buffer, calculated from the above equations, ranged from 41 to 103 mkf/cm². Explanations for the phenomena were based on analyzing the constant b. The cause of CO₂ formation was two-fold: (1) the decomposition of surface oxides and (2) the electrochemical desorption of CO₂ per division of a water molecule. The first scheme



gave $\partial\phi/\partial \text{pH} = -59 \text{ mv}$, close to the experimental values, but did not fit the dependence of C on ϕ and pH. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2MLP

KRISHTAL'SKAYA, L.R. [Kryshtal's'ka, L.R.]; LASHCHUK, I.P.

Role of phage-type 80 Staphylococci in the origin of surgical infections. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.3:35-38 '65.

1. L'vovskaya oblastnaya bol'nitsa i L'vovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(MIRA 18/6)

KRYSHTAL'SKAYA, L.R. [Kryshtal's'ka, L.R.]; KALITSEVA, I.I.

Comparative study of three methods of the determination of staphylococcal sensitivity to antibiotics. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.2:22-25 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. L'vovskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa i L'vovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

RAYTSAS, V.S.; KRISHTAL'S'KA, Ya.A.

Age factors in the motor function of the stomach during acute hypoxia in dogs. Medich.zhur. 22 no.3:59-62 '52. (MIRA 11:2)

1. L'veov's'kiy medichniy institut
(STOMACH) (ANOXEMIA)

KRYSHTAL'SKAYA, L.R. (L'vov, ul. Ustianovicha, d.6, kv.4)

Dynamics of sensitivity to antibiotics and the properties and
migration of the "surgical" staphylococcus. Klin. khir. no.10:
60-65 o '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. 1-ye khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (nauchnyy rukovoditel'-
prof. A.I. Gnatyshak) L'vovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy,
(ANTIBIOTICS) (STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE)

YUGOSLAVIA / Soil Science. Organic Fertilizers.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48667

Author : Krishtof, Stevan

Institution : Belgrad University

Title : Fertilizing Action of Natural Coal in Relation
to Its Time of Exposure to the Air

Orig Pub : Zb. radova Poljoprivrednog fak. un-t Beogradu,
1956, 4, No 1, 67-84

Abstract : The application under mustard plants of freshly
mined Mostarsk coal (extracted in the year 1952
in Bosnia and Herzegovina) resulted in increases
in dry mass comprising 16.3% in the vegetal
experiment and 113.6% in water culture. In
both cases the green color of the leaves was
deeper, the stems were sturdier, the leaves were
larger, and the root system was better developed.

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA / Soil Science. Organic Fertilizers.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48667

The effectiveness of coal exposed to the air since 1940 and 1946 was significantly lower; during the first stages, a suppression in growth was even observed, and in isolated cases, chlorosis. The author links the decrease of the coal's effectiveness to changes in chemical composition: the increase in fulvo-acids (9.88, 11.53, and 18.36%) corresponds to freshly mined coal which had been exposed since the years 1946 and 1940, and the decrease in pH (4.45, 4.00, and 3.5) also corresponds to the amounts of humic acids (30.27, 28.32 and 24.72%). --
B. D. Aleglan

Card 2/2

39

Krishtofik, Z.

POLAND/Forestry. Forest Biology and Typology.

J-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 1957, 22555

Author : Krishtofik, Zaremba

Inst : C

Title : Foliate Forests in Gzhegozhovitsi near Novaya Slupa.

Orig Pub: Chronmy przyr. ojcz., 1956, 12, No 1, 22-25

Abstract: The Polish larch singled out in 1913 by Professor Shafer prevails almost exclusively in Poland and is a very valuable variety. Its most beautiful and valuable cultivation, on the Khelm mountain near Novaya Slupa, was converted into a reservation utilized for obtaining high quality seeds. 53-56 years ago the seed from this planting was first utilized for creating cultivations on an area of 72 hectares in Gzhegozhovitski. Larch, which is the predominating variety in this planting, has at present an average diameter of 33 cm, average height of 24 m, and is distinguished by the beautiful form of its stem with a small highly raised crown.

Card : 1/2

-13-

POLAND/Forestry. Forest Biology and Typology.

J-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 1957, 22555

Up to age 10, the yearly growth increment was 2 cm in diameter, from 10 to 16 years of age -- 0.6 cm, but of recent years this diminished to 0.02 cm, as a result of poor care of the plantings. In the first formation, along with larch (which constitutes up to 50%), the plane tree, birch, white beech and maple are also found. In the second formation the plane tree predominates. In the underbrush there are hazelnut trees, cornel, spindle tree, snowball tree and bird-cherry tree. The character of the ground cover testifies to the soil fertility.

Card : 2/2

-14-

KRISHTOPOVICH, Afrikan Nikoleyevich; BAYKOVSKAYA, Tat'yana
Nikoleyevna

[Sarmatian flora of the Krynska Valley] Sarmatskaya flora
Krynski. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 133 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KRISHTOFOVICH, L.L.

Comparative effectiveness of different methods of treating
tuberculous children of an early and preschool age. Sbor.
trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.16:247-251 '62.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz detskogo tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya Kurskogo (glavnyy
vrach L.L. Krishtofovich, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent S.I.
Kopeliovich).

KRISHTOFOVICH, L.V.

Tertiary paleogeography of southern Sakhalin. Avtoref. nauch.
trud. VNIGRI no.17:207-214 '56. (MIRA 11:6)
(Sakhalin--Paleogeography)

KAZAN' UTOVKA, L.V.

ANIKEYEV, N.P., glavnnyy red.; BISKE, S.F., red.; BOBYLEVSKIY, V.I., red.:
VAS'KOVSKIY, A.P., red.; VERESHCHAGIN, V.N., red.; DRABKIN, I.Ye.,
red.; YEVANGULOV, B.B., red.; YEFIMOVA, A.F., red.; ZIMKIN, A.V.,
red.; LARIN, N.I., red.; LIKHAREV, B.K., red.; MENCHER, V.V., red.;
MIKHAYLOV, A.Y., red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.A., red.; POPOV, G.G., red.;
POPOV, Yu.N., red.; SAKS, V.N., red.; SEMEYKIN, A.I., red.;
SIMAKOV, A.S., red.; TITOV, V.A., red.; SHILO, N.A., red.; EL'YANOV,
M.D., red.; YAKUSHEV, I.R., red.: V redaktirovaniyu prinimali uchast-
tiye: ANDREYEVA, O.N., red.; BAYKOVSKAYA, T.N., red.; BOLKHOVITINA,
N.A., red.; BORSUK, M.O., red.; VASIL'YEV, I.V., red.; VASILEVSKAYA,
N.D., red.; VOLEVODOVA, Ye.M., red.; YEVSEYEV, K.P., red.; KIPARI-
SOVA, L.D., red.; KRASNYY, L.I., red.; KRISHTOFOVICH, L.V., red.;
KULIKOV, M.V., red.; LIBROVICH, L.S., red.; MARKOV, F.G., red.;
MODZALEVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; MIKIFOROVA, O.I., red.; OBUT, A.M.,
red.; PCHELINTSEVA, G.T., red.; RZHONSNITSKAYA, M.A., red.; SEDOVA,
M.A., red.; STEPANOV, D.L., red.; TIMOFEEV, B.V., red.; KHUDOLEY,
K.M., red.; CHEMEKOV, Yu.F., red.; CHERNYSHIEVA, N.Ye., red..
DERZHAVINA, E.G., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

(Continued on next card)

ANIKEEV, N.P.—(continued) Card 2.

[Decisions of the Interdepartmental Conference on the Unified Stratigraphic Columns of the Northeastern Part of the U.S.S.R.]
Resheniya Mezhdunarodnogo soveshchaniya po razrabotke unifitsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem dlya Severo-Vostoka SSSR,
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tehn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr,
1959. 65 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Mezhdunarodnoye soveshchaniye po razrabotke unifitsirovannykh stratigraficheskikh skhem dlya Severo-Vostoka SSSR, Magadan, 1957.
(Soviet Far East--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KRISHTOPOVICH, L.V.; IL'INA, A.P.

Biostratigraphy of Tertiary sediments on western Kamchatka.
Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 35 no.1:98-110 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:?)
(Tigil' District (Kamchatka)--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KRISHTOFOVICH, L.V.

Factors governing the determination of geological stages in
Tertiary deposits of Sakhalin. Trudy VNIGRI no.154:84-141 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)
(Sakhalin--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

KRISHTOFOVICH, Lyudmila Vyacheslavovna; VOLKOVA, N.S., red.; IONINA, I.N.,
vedushchiy red.

[Tertuary mollusks of Sakhalin] Mciliuski tretichnykh otlozhenii
Sakhalina. Leningrad, Nedra, 1964. 342 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoiuznyi
neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut.
Trudy, no.232). (MIRA 18:1)

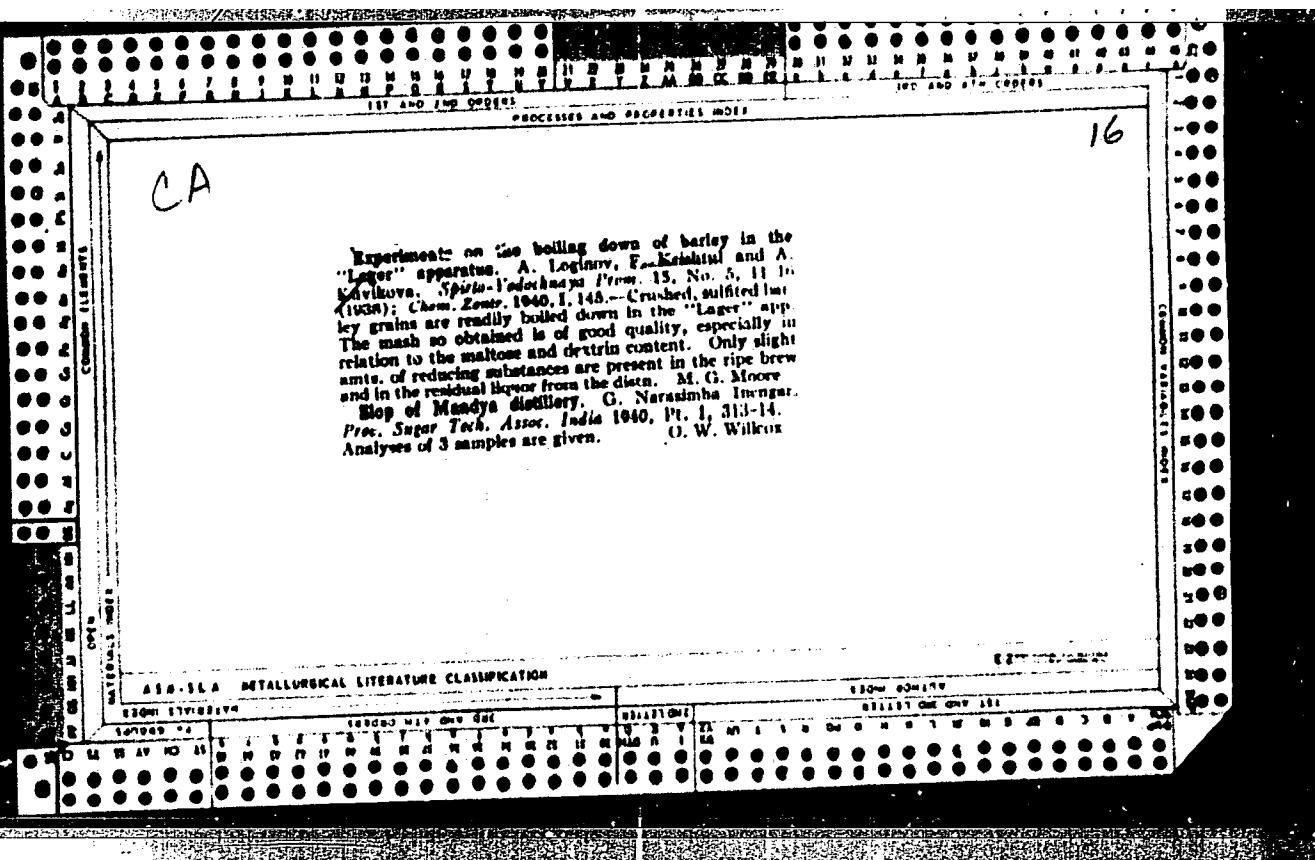
KRISHTOPAYTIS, M.

6945. KRISHTOPAYTIS, M. Razrushayushcheye deystviye alkogolya na organism cheloveka. [Lektsiya]. Vil'nyus. 1954. 31 l. 30sm. (M-vo kul'tury Litov. SSR. Glav. upr. kul't. -prosvet. uchrezhdeniy. Resp. lektsionnoye byuro. V pomosh' lektoru). 500 ek Bespl. -Otpech. mnozhit. apparatom.-Na pravakh rukopisi.-Bibliogr: l. 30.-Na litov. yaz. -55-5907 613.81 + 016.37

Knizhnaya Letopis' No, 6, 1955

KRISHTUL, A.Yu.

The DPK-01 magnetic toothed linear transducer. Stan. i instr.
34 no.11:40-41 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)



USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6473

Author: Malchenko, A. L., Krishtul, F. B., Skirstymonskiy, A. I.,
Kinzburskaya, F. M.

Institution: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Alcohol Industry

Title: Effect of Fermentation Conditions on Microflora Development in the Processing of Sugarbeets Molasses

Original
Publication: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta spirt. prom-sti, 1955, No 5, 71-77

Abstract: Investigations of the effects of concentration and acidity of the wort, alcohol content, amount of yeast inoculum and fermentation temperature, on development and action of wild lactic acid bacteria (LB) and leuconostocs (L). It was found that with increase in the concentration of wort, regardless of its initial acidity, proliferation of LB is reduced and increase in acidity of the wort is inhibited, whereas increase of the initial acidity of the wort reduces somewhat the

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fermentation industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6473

Abstract: effect of its concentration, which is indicative of an additive action of these two factors. With an acidity up to 0.45° its increase becomes greater. With a concentration of 30° by the saccharimeter and an acidity of 0.8°, activity of LB is inhibited appreciably. Optimal acidity of wort in alcoholic fermentation of molasses, on utilizing effective antiseptics, is of 0.3-0.5°. With a concentration of 22° and an acidity of 0.6°, increase in the concentration of alcohol decreases the activity of LB and L. Up to 5% the effect of alcohol is slight, at 7% it is appreciable, and at 10% terminates proliferation and activity of microorganisms. It is advantageous to raise the alcohol content of yeast to 6%. With increasing amount of yeast of race "Ya" activity of LB and L during fermentation is decreased. The presence of L in the wort does not affect proliferation of yeast of race "Ya." On increase of temperature of fermentation from 27 to 30° growth and acid production of LB and L are activated. On processing molasses for alcohol it is recommended to maintain a high concentration of the wort, a high concentration of alcohol during the initial stages of fermentation and a high content of yeast cells.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826510017-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826510017-1"

The utilization of molasses from beet factories which use beet-sugar molasses as raw material A. I. Makarenko P. B. Kribel and V. I. Bokarev, Institute of Chemical Technology, Moscow, USSR
Vinegar plant makes a dilute solution of acetic acid, then dried, then sulfated with $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{MgSO}_4$, then calcined to remove the sulfide. It is evap'd off to 20% solids, and then the gypsum is distd. off in excess, which leaves a residue with 90% solids; this in turn is dried to 75% solids and burnt in thin layers (suitable apparatus) as dry ash. The heat of combustion is utilized and a unit is built to heat each m² approx. 800 kcal. The ash is washed in a series of ceramic filters and has approx. the following composition: Na_2CO_3 20-22, K_2SO_4 12-14, K_2CO_3 10-12, water insol. 6.8%. If the alkali is removed from the ash, this ash contains 43.7% of the original solid. At 75% solids vinegar furnishes 75 kg. of dry ash per ton.

(2)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826510017-1"

MALCHENKO, A.L.; KRISHTUL, F.B.; SKIRSTYMONSKIY, A.I.; Prinimala uchastiye:
ZAPRUDNOVA, Ye.P., khimik

Using hydrochloric acid in manufacturing alcohol from molasses.
Trudy TSNIISP no.6:49-53 '58. (MIRA 14:12)
(Alcohol) (Hydrochloric acid) (Molasses)

АКСЕРБИЧ т. д.
MALCHENKO, A.L.; KRISHTUL, F.B.: SKIRSTYMONSKIY, A.I.

Standard industrial flow sheet for the production of alcohol
from molasses. Spirt. prom. 24 no.1:6-11 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Molasses) (Alcohol).

KRISHTUL, F.B.; MALCHENKO, A.L.; SKIRSTYMONSKIY, A.I.; TABACHNIKOVA, R.I.

Improving quality of baker's yeast produced in alcohol plants.
Spirt. prom. 24 no.8:4-6. 158. (MIRA 11:12)
(Yeast)

KRISHTUL, F. B.; MALCHENKO, A. L.; GROMOVICH, V. F.; SISETSKAYA, Ye. A.;
GOLODOVSKAYA, A. I.

Production of feed yeasts with the distilling wash concentrate
from alcohol plants processing sugar beet molasses. Spirit.
prom. 28 no. 8:22-24 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy
promyshlennosti.

(Yeast as feed)

KRISHTUL, F.B.; MALCHENKO, A.L.; GROMOVICH, V.F.; RODIONOVA, Ye.A.;
GOLODOVSKAYA, A.I.; BANDURINA, Ye.Ya.

Production of yeast feeds from the vinasse of distilleries
processing sugar beet molasses. Trudy TSNIISP no.12:51-63
'62. (MIRA 17:3)

MALCHENKO, A.L.; KRISHTUL, F.B.; MAKSIMOVA, Ye.A.; PAL'GOVA, A.S.

Increasing the yield of bakers' yeast in the production of
alcohol from molasses. Spirt. prom. 29 no.8:4-6 '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti
(for Malchenko). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Krishtul,
Maksimova, Pal'gova).

ACC NR: AP7002596 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0102/0102

INVENTOR: Soms, M.K.; Krishtul, I.B.; Polyakov, V.I.; Dmitriyev, V.N.;
Gradetskiy, V.O.

ORG: none

TITLE: Pneumatic time relay. Class 42, No. 189234 [announced by All-union Scientific Research Institute of Medical Instruments and Equipment (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'sky institut meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya); Institute of Automation and Telemechanics AN SSSR (Institut automatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR)]
(TEKHNICHESKOI, KIGERNETIKI)

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 102

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, pneumatic control, automatic pneumatic control, ПНЕУМЕТИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС, ПНЕУМОСВИЧИ

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for the pneumatic time relay shown in Fig. 1. To provide independent fine control of switching time the receiving nozzle of the jet unit is connected through uncontrolled resistance to the dead-end chamber, one end of which forms a diaphragm.

Cord 1/2

UDC: 681.118.5-525

ACC NR: APT002596

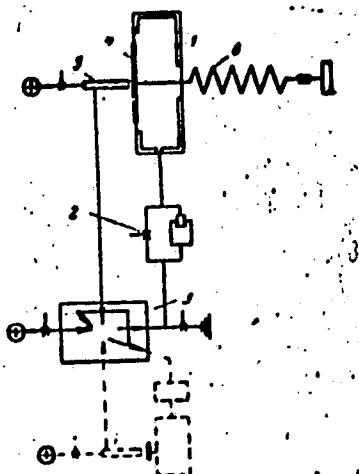


Fig. 1. Pneumatic time relay

1 - Dead-end chamber; 2 - uncontrolled resistance; 3 - jet unit;
4 - flapper; 5 - nozzle; 6 - controlled spring.

This diaphragm acts as the flapper of the switching unit and is coupled with a controlling spring. The switching unit nozzle is connected to the control line of the jet-unit. [WP]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Dec65/ ATD' PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

KRISHTUL, I.B.; LUKOMSKIY, G.I.

Respiratory bronchoscope. Med.prom. 15 no.5:49-52 My '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh
instrumentov i oborudovaniya i I Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut
imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(BRONCHOSCOPE)

KRISHTUL, V. I.

"Investigation of the Detention Capacity of Quartz Filters in City Water-Supply Stations." Sub 17 Dec, 51, Academy of Communal Economy imeni K. D. Pamfilov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

KRISHTUL, V.P.

32-8-53/61

AUTHOR: None Given

TITLE: Short Reports (Korotkiye soobshcheniya).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 8, pp. 1002-1004 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Dmitriev, P.P. (Tashkentskiy khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk UzSSR) suggested an alteration in the already known apparatus for oil-refining and determining the effective boiling points of mineral oil products according to Badgadzher in that the separation of the fractions does not take place in the Kleisen-pistons but in the apparatus itself, which permits a reduction of the time needed for the experiment, the elimination of losses and greater accuracy.

There are 2 figures.

Krishtul, V.P. and Paskutskaya, L.N. (Akademiya komunal'nogo khozyastva) suggested a kind of water jet-sucking pump to be used for emptying the vessels after the experiments are finished, which is assumed to offer technical-practical advantages. There is 1 figure.

Skopin, Yu.A. (Kazakhskiy sel'skakhozyaystvennyy institut) suggested a device for gas washing which offers the advantage that the washing liquid can be used without shutting off the gas and in which the gas washing process takes place between the bottoms of two telescoped vessels. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/3

32-8-53/61

Short Reports

Korshunov, V.I. (Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR) suggested an apparatus for the fraction analysis of dispersive minerals. The apparatus consists of a cylindric vessel the lower end of which forms a cone and is connected to a tube where a straight-way cock is provided. At the side, in the middle of the cylinder, there is a feeder through which the fine-grained mineral is fed, mixed with a liquid which has approximately the same specific weight. The lighter fractions, which rise up are caught by the channel provided above; the heavier ones, which are deposited below, are eliminated by the straight-way cock.

Simonyan, A.A. (Moskovskiy torfyanoy institut) suggested an apparatus for the determination of the maximum of the shearing stress and the coefficients of the lateral pressure of the plastic materials (chalk, peat, etc.). The apparatus consists of a horizontally fixed tube of several parts which can easily be dissembled into its individual parts and has inside a thread-like cut which prevents the displacement of the material it contains. One of the branches of the tube has an inductor for measuring the lateral pressure. The pressure is caused by a piston, which is introduced into the tube. The other end of the tube is fitted with a closing device. The number of the parts of the tube is reduced by dismantling them as required. Examples of application, 1 figure.

Card 2/3

Short Reports

32-8-53/61

Chernetsov, M.M. (Moskovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut) worked out the method for the production of the prescribed wooden samples for the examination of the maximum of the lateral extension of the wood: in this case a specially steel sample is used. 1 figure.

Funke, V.F. (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov) suggested a scheme of a furnace for the hardening of the samples at temperatures of up to 1600°. Heating takes place here in a neutral sheltered atmosphere and is regulated by the autotransformer. Examples of application are given. There is 1 figure.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KRISHTUL, V.P.; GUROVA, A.D.; DAGAYEV, P.Y.

Increasing productivity of water filters. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.1:
25-26 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (for Krishtul). 2. Rublevskaya
vodoprovodnaya stantsiya (for Gurova, Dagayev).
(Water--Purification)

5.1125

77633
SOV/80-33-2-8/52

AUTHORS: Mints, D. M., Krishtul, V. P.

TITLE: Study of Suspension Filtration Through a Granular Bed

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2,
pp 304-316 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Based on the previously published studies on the filtration of solid particles suspension in water through a granular bed (DAN SSR, 1951, Vol 78, p 2; Nauchn. tr. AKKh, 1951, Nr 2-3) the authors established formulas for determining the working time of a filtering bed, i.e., the time after which the bed loses its filtering properties owing to the accumulation of particles in the filtering medium. The change in the concentration of the suspended particles can be expressed by the Eq. (1) and (2) which after solution give Eq. (3) where $C = C(x, t)$ is the concentration of the particles in water at a

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Study of Suspension Filtration Through a Granular Bed 77633
SOV/80-33-2-8/52

given moment; x is the distance of the examined cross section from the front face of the filtering bed; t is the time of filtration; v is the rate of filtration; $\rho = \rho(x, t)$ is the amount (by weight) of the filtered particles per volume unit of filtering medium; a and b are parameters depending on the velocity v , size of the grains of the filtering bed, physico-chemical properties of the suspension, and other factors determining the conditions of the filtration.

$$-\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = bC - \frac{av}{v}, \quad (1)$$

$$-v \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x \partial t} + a \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = 0. \quad (3)$$

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Study of Suspension Filtration Through
a Granular Bed

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By designating

$$Y = \frac{C}{C_0}, \quad (4)$$

$$X = bx, \quad (5)$$

$$T = at \quad (6)$$

where C_0 is the initial concentration of the suspension; X , Y , and Z are dimensionless quantities, the differential equation (3) is transformed into the dimensionless general form (7):

$$\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial X \partial T} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial T} = 0. \quad (7)$$

where X and T are criteria of similarity, and $Y = \frac{C}{C_0} = f(X, T)$. By applying the theory of dimensions to the filtration parameters a and b , and by determining the exponents experimentally, the quantities

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Study of Suspension Filtration Through a
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X and T were expressed in the form of Eq. (17) and
(18):

$$X = \beta \frac{x}{v^0.7 d^{1.7}} . \quad (17)$$

$$T = \alpha \frac{t v}{d} . \quad (18)$$

As all the experiments were made using the same
suspension and filtering column, the coefficients
 α and β can be omitted (see Eq. (17') and (18'))

$$X' = \frac{x}{v^0.7 d^{1.7}} . \quad (17')$$

$$T' = \frac{t v}{d} . \quad (18')$$

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Plots of X' against T' obtained at various filtration

Study of Suspension Filtration Through a
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rates and various filtering bed grain sizes gave
straight lines (see Eq. (19))

$$X' = kT' + X'_0 \quad (19)$$

where X' is the value of the criterion X' , determining
the given value of $\frac{C}{C_0}$ at the beginning of the

filtration ($t = 0$). By replacing X' and T' in Eq. (19)
by (17') and (18'), Eq. (20) is obtained where t_w
is the useful working time of the filtering bed, and
 x is the thickness of the bed. Parameters k and X'_0
depend on the physical and chemical properties of the
filtered water and the suspension, and on the given
ratio $\frac{C}{C_0}$, and can be determined experimentally.

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Study of Suspension Filtration Through a
Granular Bed

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$$\frac{1}{W} = \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{x}{v^{1.7} d^{0.7}} - \frac{X_0' d}{v} \right), \quad (20)$$

The equation expressing the working time of the filtering bed until the limiting pressure loss is reached (t_H) was established starting with Eq. (21),

$$\frac{\Delta h}{h_0} = \gamma_H t, \quad (21)$$

where $\Delta h = h - h_0$ is the increment of the pressure loss, h_0 is the initial pressure loss in the filtering bed, and γ_H is the parameter depending on the conditions of filtration. After transformations and experimental determination of the exponents, Eq. (21) took the final form of Eq. (26):

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Granular Bed

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where H is the limiting pressure loss, x is the thickness of the filtering bed, d is the dimension of the filtering bed grains, and γ is the parameter which can be determined experimentally. Type FEK-M photoelectric colorimeter was used for measuring the concentration of the suspension in the water before and after filtration. There are 11 figures; and 4 references, 1 German, 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1959

Card 7/7

KRISHUK, A.A.

Influence of vitamins B₁, B₁₂, C and galascorbin on hemopoiesis in
animals with vericus loss of blood and section of the sciatic nerve.
Vrach.delo no.10:82-85 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. D.I.Panchenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i kafedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. Ye.F.Shamray) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(VITAMINS)
(HEMORRHAGE)
(BLOOD)
(SCIATIC NERVE)

Fuel Abst.
Vol. 15 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Steam Raising and
Steam Engines

3054. BUBBLING OF FEED WATER IN A STORAGE TANK. Crishuk,
I.K. and Krotkova, M.A. (Elekt. Sta. (Pwr Sta., Moscow).
Apr. 1953, 12-16). Under the conditions of raw water quality
similar to these considered (equivalent bicarbonate alkalinity
0.56-1.16 mg/l., oxygen content 3.4-6.7 mg/l. and free carbon
dioxide 4.0-14.5 mg/l.), additional bubble deaeration of water
in a storage tank by steam is not very effective. A knowledge
of steam is not very effective. A knowledge of steam outflow
is essential for accurate evaluation. Connexion of the evapora-
ting lines of atmospheric deaerators to the common manifold is
unsuitable since steam reversal may result. B.E.A.

GLIKLIKH, M.O. (Odessa); KRISILOV, A.D., (Odessa); PODDUBNYY, G.V. (Odessa)

Study of sign recognition reliability using statistical data
analysis. Avtom. i telem. 24 no.8:1090-1099 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Automatic control) (Perceptrons)

GLIKLIKH, M.O. (Odessa); KRISILOV, A.D. (Odessa); PODDUBNYY, G.V. (Odessa)

Probability approach to the construction of synthesis block in
a reading machine. Avtom. i telem. 24 no.11:1514-1518 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

ACC NR: AT6008559

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0044/0053

3⁸
BT)

AUTHOR: Krisilov, A. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: On selecting the number of gradations in a probability synthesizer

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut nauchnoy informatsii. Chitayushchiye ustroystva (Reading devices). Moscow, VINITI, 1965, 44-53

TOPIC TAGS: reading machine, character recognition

ABSTRACT: A logical-statistical method for the recognition of typographical signs is presented in algorithmic form for use in the third (synthesizing) stage of a reading machine. The algorithm is divided into analysis and synthesis stages: the logical circuit separates defined elements of a sign configuration and the recognition stage synthesizes them on the basis of their statistical distribution. The projected algorithm should be so constructed as to allow a choice of parameters which will assure a given reliability of recognition. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 3 figures, 5 tables. ¹⁶⁰

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

KRISILOV, D. V.

20981 Krisilov, D. V. Opyty opredeleniya Kachestva myasa pri pomoshchi lyuminestsentnogo
Analiza. Trudy Odes. S.-kh in-ta, t.v, 1948, s. 153-60-Bibliogr. s.160

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949

CA KRISILOV, D.V.

Apparatus for decontamination of questionable meat
Drs. V. A. Krasilov (Kharkov Agr. Inst.) - Inventor's No. 27,
No. 1,379 (1980). The app. is either direct fire or
steam-heated cylindrical sterilizer with pressure-scaled
dial. Diagrams with dimensions are given. G. M. K.
date

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826510017-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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input AGC system. The procedure for calculating the "mode" AGC is outlined.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826510017-1"

ACC NR: AP7000339 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0101/0101

INVENTOR. Rudoy, L. N.; Krisilov, Yu. D.; Bodnar-Solov'yev, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Self-calibrating wire-type wave gage. Class 42, No. 188692

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,
no. 22, 1966, 101

TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic instrument, wave graph, oscillograph,
OCEAN DYNAMICS

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a self-calibrating
wire-type wave gage consisting of two linked electrodes series-connected
to a power source and a recorder, e.g., an oscilloscope. For the
automatic recording of scale traces on the oscilloscopes, the electrodes
are constructed in the form of metal rods with alternating bare and

Card 1/2

UDC: 532.217.002.56

ACC NR: AP7000339

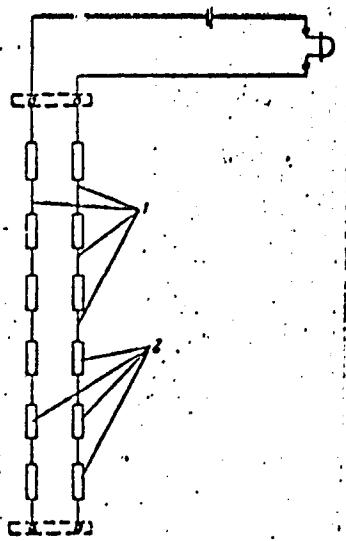


Fig. 1. Wave gage

1 - Bare sections; 2 - sections insulated from the water.

insulated sections whose number and length are selected in accordance with the required measurement accuracy. Orig. art. has: 1 figure,

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb62/
Card. 2/2

[LB]
[WA N-67-4]

KRISILOV, Yu.D.

Some dynamic properties of transistorized automatic gain
control systems. Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.12:2267-2271
D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted February 8, 1965.

KRIELOV, Yu. .; YANCHEVA, L.I.

Obtaining maximum gain in transistor RC amplifiers. Elektrosviaz'
19 no.9:71-74 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

KRISILOV, Yu.D.

Nonlineär and transverse distortions in tuned transistor amplifiers.
Radiotekhnika 20 no.3:36-42 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy öhlen Nauchno-Tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.

117544-66

ACC NR: AP6000792

SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/65/0007009/0071/0074

AUTHOR: Krisilov, Yu. D.; Yancheva, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Maximum gain of transistorized RC-amplifiers

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 9, 1965, 71-74

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized amplifier, amplifier gain

ABSTRACT: The maximum gain of a common-emitter transistorized-amplifier stage is theoretically investigated at medium audio frequency. The transistor is assumed to be operating within the active range of its I-V characteristics (class-A operation). The effect of the collector-base feedback conductance is neglected. Formulas for the gain and optimal collector current in terms of external-circuit parameters and static current gain are developed. Graphic material is supplied to facilitate the use of the formulas when Soviet-manufactured transistors are dealt with. The curves permit figuring out the potentialities of RC-stages; in some cases, these curves permit approximate selection of the operating point and evaluation of the maximum gain; as a

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.375.41

17
B

L 17544-66

ACC NR: AP6000792

rule, the maximum gain corresponds to conditions different from those recommended for typical operation. A good agreement between experimental results for P13 transistors and the theoretical curves is claimed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 29Aug64 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

KRISKA, J., inz.

Effect of combustion dynamics on the pressure control of boilers
with natural circulation. Strojirenstvi 14 no.6:454-457 Je '64.

l. Research Institute of Electric Equipment, First Brno Machine
Factory, Zavody Klementa Gottwalda, Brno.

Kruska, J.

KRUSKA, J., VYAKONIK, M., KUDOVSKY, V., and LISKOV, O.

"Experimental Study of Iodthyrotoxicosis Caused by Synthetic Iodine," Czechoslovakia
Biologica, Vol. 5, No. 10, Prague, December 1960, p. 590.

Affiliations: Krajský Hygienický a Epidemiologický Státní a Civilní Vědecký
Veterinární Institut a Laboratoř Organického Analýz, Bratislava.

Brt

BIRMAN, Erzsebet, tudomanyos titkar; KRISKA, Jozsef, fomernok

Present achievements and further tasks of the Construction Economy Section, Permanent Committee on Architecture. Epites szemle 7 no.6:174-176 '63.

1. Epitesugyi Miniszterium Epitesgazdasagi es Szervezesi Intezet (for Birman).
2. Orszagos Tervhivatal Epitesi Foosztalya (for Kriska).

FERENCIK, M.; KRCMERY, Vl.; KRISKA, J.

Fish poisoning caused by histamine. J. hyg. epidem., Praha 5 no. 3:
341-348 '61.

(FISH toxicol) (FOOD POISONING etiol)
(HISTAMINE)

L 15236-66

ACC NR: AP6006054

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0299/0299

AUTHOR: Kriska, M.; Reinis, S.; Suva, J.

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, Plzen (Farmakologicky ustav); Medical Faculty,
Institute of Experimental Physiology, Plzen (Ustav experimentalni fysiologie lek. fak.)

TITLE: Some histochemical changes in the liver following administration of orotic acid and vitamin B sub 12 [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 27 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 299

TOPIC TAGS: liver, rat, vitamin, heterocyclic base compound, aromatic carboxylic acid, histology, biochemistry, biologic metabolism, cytology

ABSTRACT: Liver steatosis following administration of orotic acid can be partly counteracted by simultaneous administration of vitamin B₁₂. It is found in this study in rats and enzymatic criteria (acid phosphatase and non-specific AS-esterase); apparently the cytoplasmic rather than the nuclear metabolism is the target of orotic acid. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1

SUVA, J.; MATEJKA, M.; KRISKA, M.; ROLLOVA, E.; MAYER, O.; Technicka
spoluprace: MATEJKOVA, B.

Effect of ascorbic acid on experimental liver damage. I. Serum
transaminase in carbon tetrachloride lesions. Cesk. gastroent.
vys. 17 no.6:337-342 S '63.

1. Farmakologicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU v Plzni, prednosta
prof. dr. Z. Kocher Histologicko-embryologicicky ustav lekarske
fakulty KU v Plzni, prednosta prof. dr. O. Slaby, DrSc.

(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE POISONING)
(ASCORBIC ACID) (AMINOTRANSFERASES)
(ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(ENZYME TESTS) (BLOOD)
(HEPATITIS, TOXIC)

KRISKA, M.; SUVA, J.; HOLECEK, V.

The effect of isonicotinic hydrazide on glutamic oxaloacetic transaminases, glutamic pyruvic transaminases and lactic dehydrogenase activities in the brain. Activ. nerv. sup. 6 no.1: 28-29 '64.

*

62

Bond strength and static distortion in alloyed ferrite crystals. V. A. Il'inc and V. K. Kritskaya. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 100, 69-72 (1958).—The bond-strength in Fe was measured by the destr. of the heat factor of x-ray interference intensity (cf. 164, 98, 83/1954)). The Fe alloys studied contained the following at. % of the alloying metals: 0.8 of Nb, 1.8 of Mo or of Co, 1.8 of Mn, or 2.2 of V. The bond-strength, or the reduction in the vibration amplitude of the atom in α -Fe was greatly increased by alloying with Mn, Nb, and Mo, while it was reduced by V. The extinction effect was found to be absent in Fe and in the alloys investigated.

KRIS'KOV, A. (e Kazachki, Kmol'nitskoy oblasti)

Blocb for switching circuit windings of record player motors.
Radio no.4:34 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Electric switchgear)

KRIS'KOV, Ye.I.

Anthracnose of mint. Mikrobiol.zmir.15 no.4:63-66 '53.

(MLRA 7:2)

1. Z Ukrains'koi doslidno-selektsiinoi stantsii yefiro-oliinikh
kul'tur Priluki. (Mint (Botany)) (Anthracnose)

KRIMACIC, P.

"Study of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees in Nutritive Bedding", p. 112,
(TEHNIKI PREGELI, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1954, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SG: Monthly List of East European Agrarians (VIL), 1C, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Encd.

Krisova J.

Category: USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of inorganic substances.

G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30977

Author : Krisova J.

Inst : not given

Title : Complexometric Determination of Calcium and Magnesium

Orig Pub: Stavivo, 1956, 34, No 7, 239-243

Abstract: Description of complexometric methods of determination of Ca and Mg in raw materials used in cement manufacture and in articles made from cement. Titrations were carried out in the absence as well as in the presence of SiO_2 and R_2O_3 . Results were obtained which are in accord with results of gravimetric method; in comparison with the gravimetric method duration of the analysis has been shortened from 14 to 2.5 hours.

Card : 1/1

-16-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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KRISPIN, M.

Apparatus for economizing cage cards.

P. 60, (Lika Promishlenost) Vol. 6, no. 1, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

KRISPINSKY, P.

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: RUDY Vol. 6, No. 7, July 1958

KRISPINSKY, P. Roasting an iron spar in the Ignis furnaces. p. 241.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 5 May 1959, Unclass.

KRISPIN, Shalom, inzh.

Our experiences in the carboxymethylcellulose sizing. Tekstilna
prom 12 no.2:36 '62.

1. Gl. inzh. na DVTK "Nacho Ivanov", Sofia.

KRISS, A. E.; BAKHMAN, N. G.; KOKHANSKAYA, E. M.; RUKINA, E. A.

Effect of Microorganisms on the Concrete Hydrotechnical Structure, Mikrobiologiya, 1940, Vol 9, pp 267-280.

Institute of Microbiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Central State Scientific Controlling Institute imeni Tarasevich, Moscow.

AM

KRAZILNIKOV (N. A.), KRIE (A. E.), & LITVINOV (M. A.). Влияние корневой системы на микробиологические почвы. [The effect of the root system on the soil microflora.]—Микробиол. [Microbiol.], v. 2, pp. 270-286, 2 graphs, 1936. [English summary.]

Investigations in the Transvolga are stated to have shown that the zone surrounding the roots (rhizosphere) [see preceding abstract] of wheat, maize, sunflower, and soy-beans is densely populated by micro-organisms, the numbers of which exceed by many millions per gm. of soil those found in the control samples. Particularly dense is the

population of the soy-bean rhizosphere, that of the wheat root zone being relatively sparse and of the other two crops intermediate.

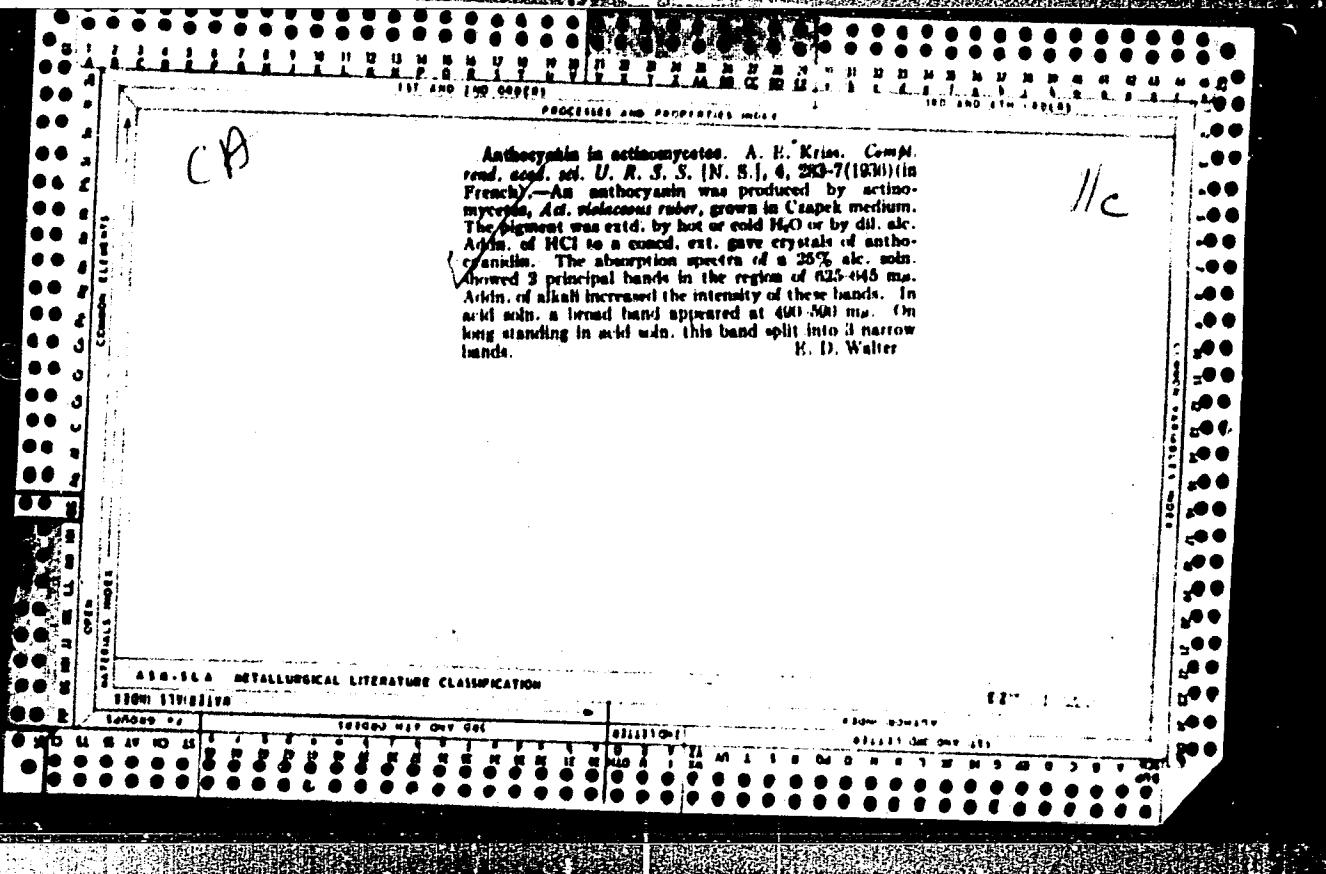
A close correlation was observed between the vital activities of the higher plant and the quantitative composition of the soil flora, the first sharp rise in which coincides with the early stages of vegetation and the second with the fruiting period. Microbiological activity increases at the optimum soil moisture content, declining noticeably immediately after the watering of the plots and then rising to a maximum.

ALB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13001 1100217A

13001 1100217A

13001 1100217A	13001 1100217A	13001 1100217A	13001 1100217A
13001 1100217A	13001 1100217A	13001 1100217A	13001 1100217A



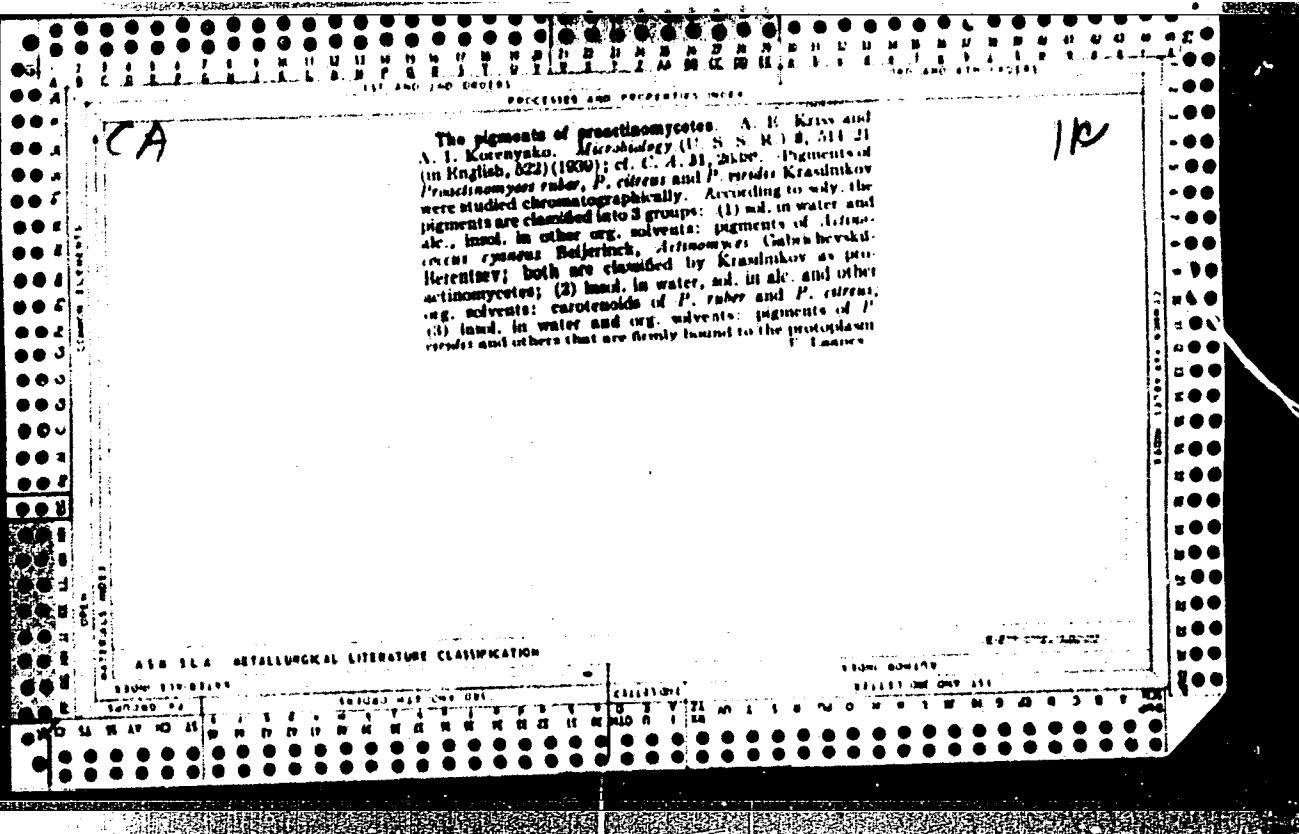
Ca

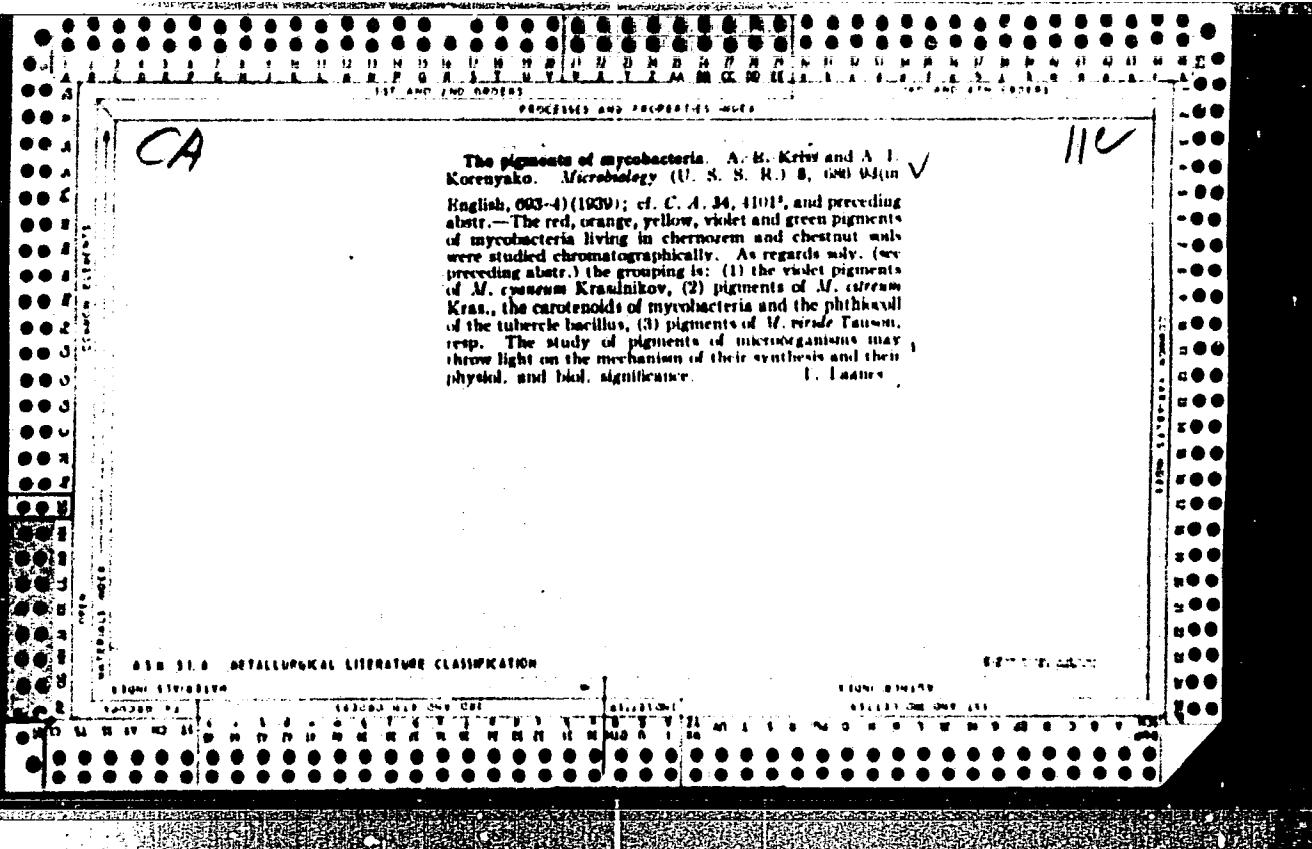
118

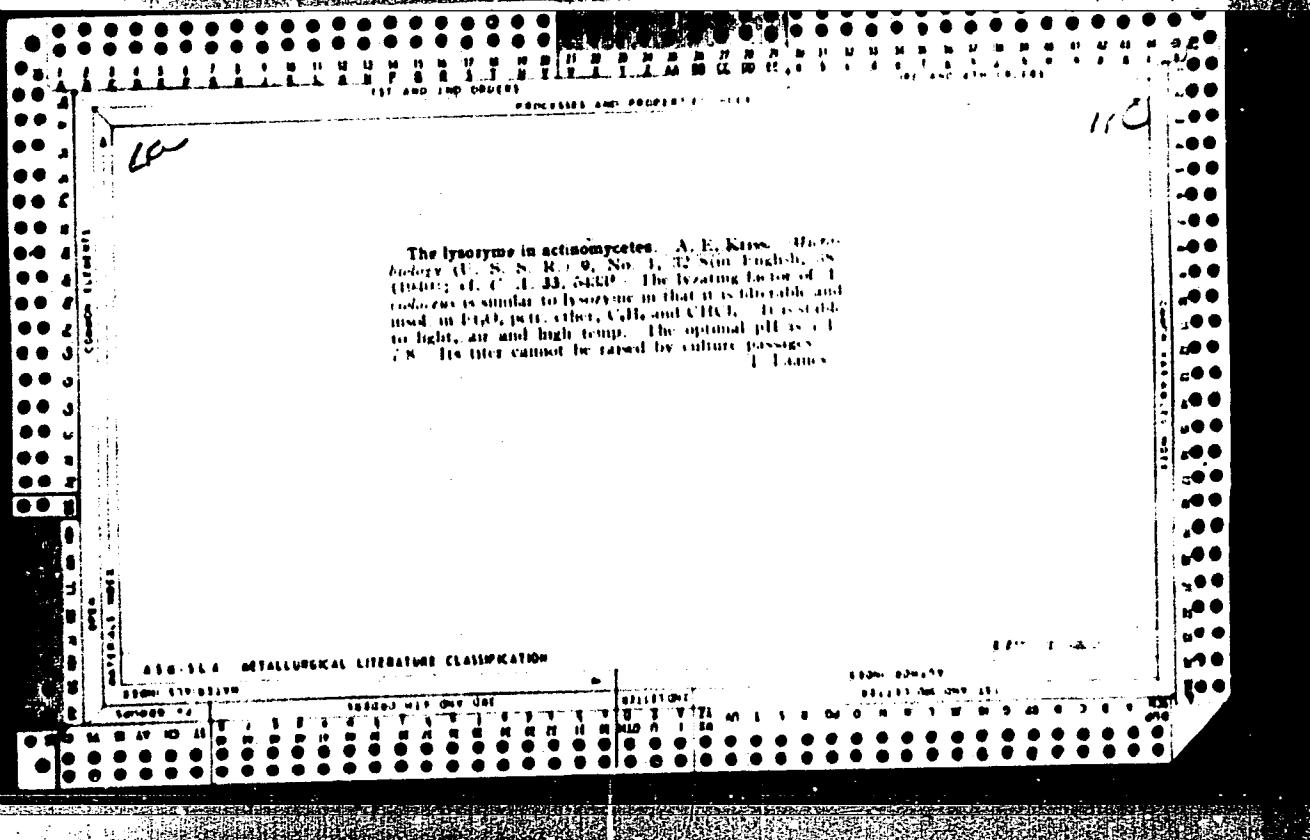
The *micromonosporae*—an actinomycete-like organism
A. B. Kris. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 178-84 (in English, 184-5) (1939).—From chestnut soil and from the rhizosphere of wheat in the Saratov region 8 microorganisms were isolated in 1934, and classified as *Micromonospora* belonging to the Actinomycetales. In meat-peptone-broth cultures they produce ammonia. They liquefy gelatin, coagulate and peptonize milk, invert sucrose, hydrolyze starch, reduce nitrates and do not decompose cellulose. The species is named *Micromonospora globosa* n. sp.

— 1 —

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	EDITION NUMBER
EDITION NUMBER	EDITION NUMBER
WOOD 60	EDITION MAY ONE SIXTY
AT NO 45	EDITION ONE ONE FORTY ONE







KRISS, A. E.

"Microorganisms in Permafrost Subsoil".
SO: Mikrobiologija; Vol. 9, No. 9-10, 1940